PRUSSIA AGAINST AUSTRIA.

The Prussian government despatched on June 15 to foreign courts an official statement of recent events, in which it makes the following declaration:

After the decision of the Diet on the 14th instant, by which the Confederation was broken up and by which the Confederation was broken up and preservation compelled Prussia to secure herself against the action of neighboring States. On the 16th inst., therefore, the government offered Saxony, thanover and Electoral Hesse a conditional alliance. The offer was refused, and as Prussia's goographical position does not allow her to thereat in those States open or conceiled hostility while she is engaged in war in another direction, the Prussians have crossed the frontiers of those three countries in order to prevent our being cut off in the rear waitz defending ourselves against Austria.

EING WILLIAM TO THE PRUSSIAN PEOPLE.

BERLIN, June 19, 1868.

The manifesto of King William to the Prussian people has been issued to-day, the principal passages of which are as follows:—

a been issued usuary, the passed upon mutual esteem, and of as follows:—

The hopes that an alliance based upon mutual esteem, and othering the prosperity and power of dermany, would use from the Austrian and Frussian brotheriood in arms, and the state of the confederation. The mutual of the confederation. The mutual of prices in the state of the confederation. The mutual of Prussia has been as waters and of her engine to the proper opponents deceive themselves if they there are proper opponents deceive themselves if they there are received and all hitherto opposed to one another and henceforth united in trumph or misfortune.

The manifesto lays stress upon the fact that Prussia,

The manifesio lays stress upon the fact that Prussia concert with En land, France and Russia, has made fruitless effort to effect a peaceful settlement, and pro-

ceeds:— We are compelled to fight for existence. We must go forth to battle for life or death against those who wish to humiliate the Frussia of the Great Elector Frederick and of the war of independence. If God give us the victors we shall be strong enough to require more firmly and more prosperously those loosaned tes of Germany which they work has the right and the power of the national spirit have

COUNT BISMARCK'S DECLARATION.
BERLIN, June 18, 1866.

On the 16th inst, the Prussian government delivered a special protest to all the German courts, declaring all proceedings which either one or several of the German governments might take in accordance with the orders of the so-called Fed ral Diet to be null and wold. This protest was despatched a multaneously with the Prussian declaration to f reign governments respecting the latest steps of Prussia in Saxony, Hanover and Hosse Cased.

Count Bismarck has addressed the following despatch to the Pruss an representatives abroad:—

to the Fruss.an representatives abroad:

I have to communicate to your Excellency an event by which orising Europea law with be essentially silvered. The Federal Diet at Frankfort, in its sitting of yesterday the 1th inst., resolved by 2 out of 16 votes upon the mobilization of the entire federal army, with the exception of the Prussian contingent. Austria who has already broken off diplomatic relations with us, and whose anilitary forces have measure on the 11th June, on the ground of a predended interference with her possession in Holstein, the Austrian representative appealing at the same time to article 19 of the final act of Vienna of the Sub-June, 1829.

Art. 19 of the Vienna Final act, which was put forth as deground of this hostile proceeding, forms, as is well known, only the starting point for the legal steps prescribed by the subsequent articles for adjusting differences between members of the confederation, when they come within the constitutions for federal exceution contain the further instruc-dions.

arraying of a federal army against a member of the eleration, as resolved upon in accordance with the ian motion, and based on the milliary constitution of und, is in contradiction with the aim and spirit of the , as well as with the text of the federal act, especially and Art. Il (last paragraph), which form Arts. 5a and the Congress act of Vienna of the 9th dure, 1815, and

entérieure et interieure de l'Allemagne, de l'indè-eid de l'invis'abilité des états confédères. (alinea 3). Les états confédères s'engagent de les es faire la guerre sous augun précoste, et à ne arsuivre leure différende par la force des armes, a soumettre à la Diete. Celle-di essaitera moyen commission la voit de la médiation. Si elle ne re-, et qu'une soutence juridique devient nécessaire, pourru par une jugement Austragal (Austragal Dien organize, anquel les parties litigantes se sou-ann appel.

is now the duly of the King's government to announce formal manner the volution of the foderal treaty, of the signaturations have lost all validity to those Powers, by signing the Vienna Congress act of the 9th of June, or subsequently giving their adherence thereto, have me or founders of the tederal treaty, even though they given no guarantee for its maintenance. Herefore, the honor to matrust your Excellency to municipal by copy the contents of this despute to estate, June 16, 4866.

HISMARCK.
THE PRISSIAN CONSERVATIVES.
hiefs of the conserva ive party and the party of have formed an association in this city to assist isian army in the field with money, provisions lical aid. They have issued a common appeal to as to co-operate with them in relieving the secons of the soldiers serving the Fatherland in the

After the G-rmanic Confederation has displayed and promoted for half a cen my, not the unity, but the difference of Germany, has thereby long since lost the confidence of Germany, has thereby long since lost the confidence of the matter of the continuance of derman weakness and want of strength, it was to have been measphed in the last few days to calling Germany under arms against a member of the Con-ederation which had taken the first decirive step for the satisfaction of the matternal demands by proposing the convocation of a German Parliament. All support, all ground, even all plausible pretext, a wanting in the Federat constitution for the war aroused by Austria against Prussia. By the resolution of June 14, in which the majority of the members of the Confederation determined to arm for war against Prussis, the breach of the confederation is completed and the ancient f deral relations are torn assumer. Nothing remains but the basis of the confederation—the living unity of the Germann auton—and it is the duty of the governments and of the people to give new expression, instinct with life and power to that unity.

Upon Prussia is incumbent therewith the duty of defence of her independence the sciencist for the dufficence of the rindependence the sciencist for the fulfilmens of that duty, it at the same time displays the determination to take up the defence of the national development of Germany, hitherto forcibly obstructed in individual interests. In this sense, usuned acts after the discussion of the Parliament.

Her hopes for the fulfilment of this just and moderate demand have been decived. The offer of Prussia is rejected the governments a new union upon the sample terms of mutual protection and participation in the national efforts. She required nothing but security for pea, e, and for that perpose the immediate convocation of the Parliament.

Her hopes for the fulfilment of this just and moderate demand have been decived. The offer of Prussia is rejected, and she has thereby been compared to proceed i

The above proclamation is to be distributed by the Prueslan toops in the German territories into which they will silvance.

BROLARATION OF THE PRUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE DISTRIBUTED AND THE PRUSSIAN DISTRIBUTED.

DECLARATION OF THE PRUSSIAN REFRESENTATIVE AT THE PERBEAU DIET.

The following is the text of the declaration by the Prussian representative at the federal Diet after the adoption of the Austrian motion for the mobilization of the tederal army. Notwithstanding that the Prussian envey had protected in the name of his government against all discussion of the Austrian motion, the federal assembly has nevertheless proceeded to vote its adoption. The envey has now to fault the serious duty of acquainting the Diet with the resolution which his government, after that vote, downs it necessary to adopt in support of the rights and interests of the Prussian monorchy and its pectition in Germany. It is the firm conviction of the King's government that the act of introducing the motion proposed by the Austrian government is of theelf insubitably and plainly opposed to the federal constitution, and must, therefore, be considered by Prussia as breach of the confederation. Federal law acknowledges only one process of execution with regard to members of the confederation, for which settled forms and conditions are preserved. The mobilization of the acknowledges only one process of execution with regard to members of the one-federation, for which settled forms and conditions are prescribed. The mobilization of the federal army nagina: a member of the Confederation is as foreign to the Federal construction as every interference on the part of the Diet with any one of the governments in the Federal on a opposed to the rules of the executive procedure. The position of Austria in Hoistein is moreover, not placed under the protection of the Federal specifies, and his Hajesty the Emperor of Austria can one to commence as a member of the Diet for the Duchy of Hoistein. For these reasons the King's government has abstained from entering. A Sthoetist upon the actual discussion of the peace, and to Pressal intended. The King's because the second of the peace, and to Pressal intended. The King's brow the actual discussion of the peace, and to Pressal intended. The king's brow the actual tilegal character. Looking at the Federal ties which have nitherto existed, the King's government can only most deeply regret that this formal formal can only most deeply regret that this formal formand upon its part has not been compiled with by its Federal allies.

tion of the Federal governments, have only confirmed and strengtheued this view of the King's continued and strengtheued this view of the King's continued and strengtheued this view of the King's coloring to Federal law—arants a member of the Confederation complete by the declaration of war—impossible according to Federal law—arants a member of the Confederation, which is the result of the motion of Amstra and the votes of those governments which have associated themselves with her. In the namedand by the order of his most executes the terminal of the order of his most executes the translative the King, the envoy therefore hereby declares that Pressia considers the hitherto existing Federal treaty as broken, and therefore no longer binding; but that she will, on the contrary, regard and treat it as extinct.

His Majesty the King will not, however, look upon the national basis on which the Confederation has been founded as destroyed by the fact of that extinction. Prussis, on the contrary, adheres to these foundations, and to the unity of the German nation as superior to transitory forms, and recards it as an indispensable duty of the German States to give this laster suitable expression. The King's covernment, therefore, on its part, submitts the outlines of a new union corresponding to the requirements of the present time, and declares itself ready to conclude a new part on the old foundations, modified by the necessary reforms with those German governments which will join with it for that purpose. The envoy fulfills the order of his government, to reserve and maintain all the rights of every kind arising out of the hitheric existing relations of the Confederation and otherwise to the property and appurtenances of the bund. He is particularly directed to enter a protest against any application or disnosal of Federal mon ys already voted being made without the special consent of his government.

THE KING OF SAXONY TO HIS PROPLE.

DRIEDEN, June 16 1866.

King John left the capital for the army at three this afterneon, taking with him Baron von Beust and Herr ron Rabenhorst.

Before his departure his Majesty issued the following proclamation.

ven Rabenhorst.

Before his doparture his Majesty issued the following proclamation:

To My Farrarit. Saxons:

An unjustifiable attack compels me to take up arma. Saxons! We are treated as enemies because we remined faithful to the rights of a kindred race; because we beld fast to the bond uniting the great German fatheriand, because we dud not viold to un-federal demands. However painful may be the sacrifices fate shall impose upon us, let us go into battle courageously tor the sacred cause. It is true that we are few in numbers; but God is mighty in the weak who trust in Him, and we shall not fail to receive the support of all Germany that has remained true to the confederation.

Although I am for the moment compelled to yield to superior force, and separate from you, I still remain in the midst of my valiant army, with whom I shall continue to feel myself in Saxony; and I hope soon to return to you if Heaven bless our arms. I rely fiemly upon your deletiv and affection. As we have held to gether in happy days, we will also remain united in the hour of trial. Trust you also in me, for your prosperity has ever been and remains the object of my efforts. Let our motto be, "With God for the right."

THE GERMAN DIET TO FOREION POWERS.

FRANKFORT, Monday night, June 18, 1866.

The President of the Germanic Diet has addressed the following circular note to the Ministers of Foreign Powers accredited to the Confederation:

The Hish Germannic Diet having, in order to assure the internal safety of Germany, taken, in the sitting of the 14th of this month, the resolution to mobilize four corps d'armée, the Minister of Prussia has declared, in

sembly.

In the sitting of to-day the High Diet declared that the declaration made by Prassia relative to her withdrawal from the Confederation is legally worthless, and that the resolutions of the Diet, which is the representative of this indissoluble union, remain binding upon Prussia.

ORDERS IN THE DUCHIES, Kitt, June 18, 1866.

from thirty thousand to forty thousand men, consisting of Austrana who had previously occupied the Federal fortresses, and of troops from Wurtembure, Bavaria Nassau and Herse, was assembled yesterday before Frankfort, under Prince Alexander of Hesse, commander of the Eighth corps, to protect the city of the Diet against the Prussians coming from Glessen. In the kingdom of Saxony the Prussians are believed to have entered Dressien to-day without resistance; they are occupying Bautzen in great numbers. Several regiments of infantry and cavalry have passed by Ostritz and Bornatadt, and a slight engagement is already said to nate taken place on the read to Rumburg, a frontier town of Bohomia.

ments of infantry and cavalry have passed by Oscitz and Bernsandt, and a slight engagement is already said to nave taken place on the road to Rumburg, a frontier town of Bohomia.

Victor Emanuel had senied a stirring manifesto to the Italiana. He recapitudies the effect of the last war on Italy, and regrets that for supreme reasons the noble province of Venetia was then allowed to remain in the hands of the Austrians; that a favorable opportunity has now arrived to accomplish the independence of Venetia from Austrian rule. He charges the Austrians with having anow arrived to accomplish the independence of Venetia from Austrian rule. He charges the Austrians with having anow arrived to accomplish the independence of Venetia from Austrian rule. He charges the Austrians with having another than the stream of the Italian frontiers to district the pacific tasks of reorganizing in Italy. He replied by again taking up arms, but nevertheless, showed his desire for peace by accepting the proposal for a peace conference. Austria having if Osed, affords fresh proof, if she confides in her stream, but as the does not rely consily upon the goodness of her that she does not rely consily upon the goodness of her than she does not rely consily upon the goodness of her than she does not rely consily upon the goodness of her cause and of her right.

The manifesto concludes sent patricus declarations an assurance that Italy has the sympachy of Europe, and hands over the severement of the State to the Prince of Corignano, while he again takes up the eagles of Goets and Fastrange, of Pallestre and San Marino.

Victor Emanuel also issued a proclamation to the National Guard, confiding to them the guardianship of public security and order.

The Italian military declaration of war against Austria was issued on the 20th from the headquarters of the Italian army at Cremona. It is addressed by General Caldido to the Archideke Albert, commanding the Austrian army in Venetia. It recounts Italy's grievance in regard to Vonetia, and gives no

The Italian Troops.

The Italian Troops.

VISIT TO GARISALDI'S HEADQUARTERS AT COMOSUMBER AND APPRADANCE OF THE VOLUNTEINS.

Flome June 13: correspondence of London Telegraph.

I should think if you said there were six thursand
Garibadians collected at Coun one, you would not he lar
wrong in your calculation. The guide books say there
are four-and-twenty thousand inhably of every
town, and certainly one-adian. At a little disfour you meet is a one provaiting color. Under
tence red sceps, in the donrays, at the windows,
in the strows, there are to be seen the Garibadian soldiers. Fee of them have got their complete uniform.
The officers, indeed, have the fast Garibadia suit—the
gray trowners, the got the-see, fastened round the wait
with a black the red cap with the suif leather pair,
like that which little boys used to wear in England in
by gone days. But the rank and lie are above any such
rigid adherence to the laws of military dress.

So long as you wear some article of bright
red in a conspicuous position you are seed
the red shirt, others the red said, but the o-

portion of the uniform available. Bed, in some form or other, is de rigneur, lik tal coast at the Opera, but audject to this you may consult your fancey. So in the same company you see black frocks, relveteen jackets, lines blouses and flannel shirts—all, I should add, covered with dust, and many tors and tastered. Some day or other the whole force is to be provided with bran new uniforms. But "some day or other" is seen longer in couning in Italy than it is in other countries; and the General himself lays little stress upon the look of his troops. "You," he said yesterday, in addressing a company of his new recruits, "are the sort of stuff with which good things can be done;" and I have no doubt this utterance expressed his real views. After all, there is no accounting for tastes; and there may be minds to which the expect of a soldler, padded, pipe-clayed and prim, is positively distanteful.

As to the "physique" of these young soldlers there has good deal to be desired. Their average age must be from eightien to twenty; but there are a great many more below the former age than above the lastor. To day I saw a company couling home from a march of some three or four miles, and many of the younger recruits were so fagged and footsore that they had to run in order to keep up with the step, which was not a particularly quick one. Bill they have spare, active figures, and I should think would soon get bardened to moderate fatigue. So far as I could learn they do not drill much; it has never been one of Garbaldia principes to lay much stress on drill; and if they are good shots it must be in accordance with the rule which led Mr. Winkle, in "Prokwick," to believe that he might play on the violin, because never having tried they can be about a single transparent to the support in the countries dependent on the same of confident they can soon teach their troops to fire well enough for skirmishing purposes. There can be no question that these officers are far b titer than the run of those who held similar point drivin

recruits are students, cierks and skilled artisans. Of peasants I should fanny the proportion was extremely small.

A searching investigation has been made into the character of all who presented themselves for enlistment, and six hundred recruits have been sent away from Come alone as unfit for the service on other than physical grounds. Certainly up to this time a better behaved body of troops could not be found. Happily for themselves, and still more so for the townspeople, drunkenness is unknown among them; and their chief occupation aspears to consist of lounging all day about the streets, eating cheap ices at intervals, and smoking perpetually. Alfogsther they must be having a good time of it just now. They have, for the most par, money in their pockets, and alseen in private houses at their own expense, instead of on the straw that is laid out for them in the obverhos and palaces employed as harracks; their labors are observed by constant visits from mothers and sisters, and, I hove, cousing from Milan, who never seem tirred of walking about with them and staring at their uniforms, and they are all claud with the absolute conviction of anocess. Of course, when fighting begins in cernest a good number of these volunteers will, so mehow, not be found forthcoming; but the enthusiasm among them is so creat that I believe they will do real service as a gueraits force, for which object alone they are designed.

If I were an Italian, still more, were I an inhabitant of Come. I should regard this now levy as infinitely preferable to the old army which followed Garibaldi from Marsala to Captern. But, as a mere spectated, it is a subject to the old army which followed Garibaldi from Marsala to Captern. But, as a mere spectated, it is a subject and the first of margina anyter call the mode of a pecuniary character, they were pieusant companions enough. I fooked in vain for the old faces which were so familiar to me at the Caff deli' Europa and the Villa Reale. One last rose of summer, indeed, was to be seen in the

ments issued from their offices.

Baron von Scheel-Pleseen has issued a proclamation in reference to the various reservations with which the cast of allegiance to the Prussian government has in many instances been taken. He says that the cash of allegiance does not prejudge the decision on the future dilegiance does not prejudge the decision on the future of the Duchles; it only requires the fulfilment of the ordinary civic obligations, together with a faithful execution of official duties and obedience to the government of the country. The cash, whether with or without reservations, will be regarded as unconditionally taken.

The French Announcement.

[From the Paris Moniteur, June 20]

Prussia and Italy to day (Monday, June 18) made a formal declaration of war against Austria. A corps of from thirty thousand to forty thousand men, consisting of Austranas who had pretiously occupied the Federal. whom he had made free and over whom for a short space he had ruled, took the trouble to come and witness his departure. He looks far older than he did then, but far less melanchely. Every popular hero is at heart an actor, and every actor, say what you like, loves to be applauded.

With Garibaidi's return the town seemed to go to sleep. The caffs grow descried, the red shirts vanished from the streets, and the mean care out and shires.

With Garibald's return the town section of the The cafe; grew descried, the red shirts vanished from the streets, and the moon came out and shires full, even as I write, upon the still dark waters of the lake; on the silent plaza marked out with the heavy shadows of the surrounding arches; ou the narrow, winding street where he sleeping some thousands of brave your has dreaming that to morrow will toil them that march to begun, and that the word has gone for victory under the orders of Garibald'.

Contration.

The Hamburg military contingent had received orders to hold itself ready to march into the Duchies.

Hamburg will be occupied by a Prussian corps.

Leanow, June 24, 1866.

The Italian army crossed the Mincio on the 23d inst. entirely unopposed.

The Prussians left a small garrison at Drosden and advanced into Bohemia without resistance.

A slight to lision had occurred between the Austrians and Frussians in Silesia, when the former retired.

Nothing authentic is known concerning the communication made by France to Austria.

The Vienna press say that France denies having made any agreement with Prussia.

Italy maintains full liberty of action.

If Austria does not menace the existing Kingdom of Italy it successful, and does not advance beyond "Han, France will not interfere, but aris't at the conclusion of a disserter peace, and, further, propose to Italy to pay indemnity for the renunciation by Austria of the fruits of victory.

Italy it auccesses, now the series of the concession of the france will not interfere, but agent at the concession of the france and, further, propose to Italy to pay indemnity for the renunciation by Austria of the fruits of victory.

St. Petersburg advices deny that there has been any movement of Russian troops, and say that non-intercention continues to be the policy of Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says in certain political circles it is apprehended that the Russian government has not such faith in the absolute neutrality of France as may be desired.

The CARMAS—The general state of the control of the street, and the most cannot used and short eff. (we we as a street, and the most cannot used and short eff.) (we we as a street, and the most cannot used and short eff.) (we we as a street of the street, and the most cannot used and short eff.) (we we as a street that the street is an agent of the street, and the street is an agent of the street is an agent of the street is an agent of the street is a street that the street is a general street is a street in the street in the street is a street in the street in the street is a street in the stre

value" as a test of the franchise, and suplained that though he personally preferr of a lower figure. I han £7, he supported the principle of rating fasher than rental without reference to any precise figure. He proposed it because it was a convenient, inexpensive and "constitutional mode of fixing the franchise, and referred the admired ble manner in which it had worked in Ireland. The Quamement or his Examples, and referred that the question at issue into two parts, political and practical; and intregard to the first, which involved a limitation in the reduction of the franchise, he declared that the government would not depart one job from the very moderate amount of sufranchisement they had proposed. The bill 3g it stood would enfranchise two hundred thousand men in the boroughs—one hundred and forty thousand by the seven pound franchise and sixty thousand by the previsions as to payment of rates and compound householders; and a seven pound or six pound, or even five pound, rating franchise, he shewed, would not admit so many. The practical part of the case involved two propositions—that the ratable value was the best test, and that the Revising Barristers' jurisdiction ought to be ousted. With regard to the first, he argued that the true basis of the political franchise was a man's capacity to pay, and the amount which stood against his name in the ratable value column had nothing to do with his vote. Ratable value was a test merely for local taxation, which was borne by property, and had nothing to do with his vote. Ratable value was a test merely for local taxation, which was borne by property, and had nothing to do with an occupancy franchise. No doubt, owing to the varying system of eductions, there were great inequalities in the "gross estimated rental" column, but they would be carried on to and aggravated in the ratable value column; and it would be impossible to obtain absolute equality in the ratable value column except by recording to remain a substitute of the property of the property of the pro

The contract of the contract o

not attempt to follow such an example. I question will still remain to weaken his gover to weaken every government that six on the until the matter is furiry settled—to create everywhere throughout the country, and to a tunities at every meeting for discussions a mental principles which had better be left a